THE

Board of Trade Journal.

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street,** London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London;**" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.**; telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 487.

Attention is directed to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Steel Fishplates; Steel Coach Screws; Steel Keys for Sleepers.

The Board of Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) 5,073 pairs of steel fishplates, each pair to weigh 42½ lbs., (2) 100,000 steel coach screws, and (3) 90,000 steel keys for transverse steel sleepers, in accordance with the specifications, which may be seen at the offices of the

Openings for British Trade.

Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, S.W. The charge for the specifications for (1) and (3) is one guinea each, and for (2) half-a-guinea, which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Fishplates," or as the case may be, must be sent in, addressed to the Secretary at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 7th March. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. (4,982.)

CEYLON.

Drainage and Canal Works; Railway Material.

With reference to the notice on pp. 414-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st September, 1910, relative to a scheme for the improvement of the Colombo lake at a cost of 4,400,000 rupees (about 293,000*l.*), the Board of Trade correspondent at Colombo reports that the approval of the Secretary of State has been given to the scheme, and to the proposal to proceed with the portion of the work in the zone north of the lake at once, leaving the question of the further development for consideration when public requirements call for it. The cost of the part of the scheme to be undertaken at once is 3,000,000 rupees (200,000*l.*). The devotion of 375,000 rupees (25,000*l.*) to the extension of the lakeside railway accommodation is also approved.

Particulars of the proposed works may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,955.)

CANADA.

Motor Generator, Exciter, Transformers, &c.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. R. Grigg) reports that tenders are invited by the City Commissioners of Calgary for the supply of a 1,500 k.w. turbo-generator set with condenser, &c.; one 100 k.w. exciter; and three 1,000 k.v.a. single phase transformers, 12,000 to 2,300 volts, with switching gear, &c. Tenders will be received by the City Commissioners, Calgary, up to noon on 22nd March. *A deposit of 2 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.*

Copies of the specifications, together with a drawing, may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,521.)

Incinerator Plant.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a new incinerator is to be built at a western town this spring, with a daily capacity of 70 tons. The cost is estimated at 70,000 dollars (about 14,400*l.*).

An address to which communications might be sent regarding the above may be obtained by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,855.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

Fire Boat.

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that, according to an announcement in the press, the Vancouver Fire Department intend to purchase a fire boat, at an estimated cost of 110,000 dollars (about 22,600*l.*). (5,523.)

* * * *

Material and Plant for Clearing, Grading and Bridgework for Railway.

With reference to the notice on p. 108 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st April, 1910, relative to a call for tenders for clearing, grading and bridgework on a section of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has now furnished the name and address of the contractor for this work. The contract is valued at about 1,000,000 dollars (205,000*l.*).

The name and address of the contractor may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,858.)

Boilers and Fittings; Coal and Ore Handling Machinery; Conveying Machinery; Gauges and Meters; Centrifugal Pumps, &c.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto also reports that a trader at Campbellford, Ontario, desires to obtain catalogues of British manufacturers of the following goods:—*Blowers; boiler fittings, mountings and tubes; tubular boilers; water-tube boilers; friction clutches; coal and ore-handling machinery; conveying machinery; belt and cable conveyors; fans; feed water filters; gates and valves; steam gauges; water, oil and gas meters; centrifugal pumps; mechanical stokers.* (*See Note.*)

Railway Material.

Mr. Field further states that a trader at Toronto desires to obtain catalogues of British firms dealing in *rail joints, fastenings and specialities; railway track supplies; rails and tracks; and second-hand rails.* (*See Note.*)

Note.—Addresses to which communications might be sent in connection with both the foregoing enquiries may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,418.)

* * * *

Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,** whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm manufacturing **ferro-prussiate, ferro-gallic and aquatone papers** by a new process desire to appoint a first-class Canadian agent.

An English manufacturer of **malt vinegar and other foodstuffs** desires to appoint reliable Canadian representatives.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A Lancashire firm of high-class **confectionery** manufacturers desire to appoint first-class agents in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

A Birmingham firm manufacturing all kinds of **electric welded chains, rings,** &c. are desirous of entering into correspondence with buyers of such goods in Canada.

A London firm who are specialists in the manufacture of all kinds of **polishes** are desirous of introducing their goods to the Canadian market, and would therefore like to hear from reliable firms willing to represent them.

A Sheffield firm manufacturing a new brand of **high-speed steel files** are desirous of getting into communication with a responsible firm in Canada willing to do business in these goods.

An important English firm of **directory** publishers are desirous of being placed in communication with a reliable firm in Canada willing to represent them.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Vancouver correspondent makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **electrical fixtures, carbon and tungsten lamps, carbons, and porcelain goods.**

A correspondent who is shortly returning to Canada is desirous of taking with him some first-class **United Kingdom agencies.**

A Montreal correspondent makes enquiry for a list of United Kingdom manufacturers of **linen stay tape.**

A Liverpool correspondent having experience of the **building and contracting** business is shortly proceeding to Canada, and would like to secure some United Kingdom agencies.

☛ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.** (5,150.)

* * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Midlands firm manufacturing **glazed wall tiles** for interior decorations and also **encaustic floor tiles** seek suitable resident agents in Canada, with the exception of British Columbia where they are already represented.

A United Kingdom company manufacturing **collapsible tubes, screw caps of all kinds, vacuum caps, and nickelled metal shaving stick cases,** wish to arrange for their sale in Canada.

A Midlands company manufacturing **splitting and skiving machinery for use in the shoe and leather industries** wish to arrange for the introduction and sale of their specialities in Canada.

A London firm wish to hear from Canadian houses who can quote for regular supplies of **casings suitable for the manufacture of strings for musical instruments.**

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm of commission agents in Winnipeg, whose travellers cover Canada between Toronto and the Pacific coast, are willing to act as agents for first class manufacturers of **specialities in grocery and confectionery goods.**

A Canadian company manufacturing all classes of **hardwood dowels** would be glad to make close quotations to United Kingdom importers.

A firm in Ontario manufacturing **carriage wheels** and **wheel stock** ask to be placed in correspondence with wholesale United Kingdom importers of these goods.

☛ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

AUSTRALIA.

Telegraph and Telephone Material; Jointing Sleeves; Lead Covered Cable; Paper Sleeves; Motor Cars.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, as follows:—

1. Up to 3 p.m. on 19th April for the supply of telegraph and telephone material (Schedule No. 460).

2. Up to 3 p.m. on 25th April for the supply of 5,000 jointing sleeves for use with galvanised iron line wire, weighing 100 lbs. per mile (Schedule No. 437).

3. Up to 3 p.m. on 25th April for the supply of 175 miles of lead covered, paper insulated, telephone cable, and 717,000 paper sleeves (Schedule No. 466).

4. Up to 3 p.m. on 25th April for the supply of two or three light commercial type, petrol-driven motor cars (Schedule No. 455).

A deposit of 5 *per cent. on the first* 1,000*l.*, *and of* 2½ *per cent. on the amount above that sum, will be required with each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

For copies of the specifications and forms of tender in regard to each of the foregoing contracts, application should be made to the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications for (1), (2), and (3) may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,434)

Competition of Designs for New Postage Stamps.

The "Commonwealth Gazette" of 21st January announces that competitive designs are invited from skilled artists for a uniform postage stamp for the Commonwealth. Two premiums, one of 100*l.* and one of 50*l.*, will be paid for the two best designs, provided they are considered worthy of premiums. Designs, endorsed "Designs for

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Commonwealth Postage Stamp," will be received by the Secretary, Postmaster-General's Department, 51, Spring Street, Melbourne, up to noon on 31st May.

Further particulars may be obtained from the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., or may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Railway Material.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Act, No. 27 of 1910, of the Queensland legislature, authorising the construction of a railway from Avondale on the North Coast railway to the Invicta sugar factory. The length of the line is about 8½ miles, and the gauge is to be the same as that of the State railways, viz., 3 ft. 6 ins.

The name and address of the concessionaire firm may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA. NEW ZEALAND.

Sanitary Goods; Building Material; Municipal and Engineering Goods.

A civil engineer (M.I.M.E., M.R.S.I., &c.), who has been for many years a town surveyor at home and in a public works department abroad, is shortly proceeding to Australia and New Zealand, and desires to represent British manufacturers of sanitary goods, building, municipal and engineering goods, in those countries, or *en route*.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, North Shields.

(5,048.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

Steel Fittings, Steel Furniture, &c.

With reference to the notice on p. 394 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd February relative to a call for tenders for the supply of steel fittings, steel furniture, &c. for the new Post Office at Pretoria and the new Law Courts at Johannesburg, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. R. Sothern Holland), in forwarding schedules and plans in this connection, states that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended to 26th April. Tenders should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, P.O. Box 376, Pretoria.

H.M. Trade Commissioner points out that the requirements of the Government are for material of the best quality and design. This is the first call of its kind issued by the Union Government.

The schedules and plans may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,289.)

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Portland Cement.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply of 17,000 casks of Portland cement. Tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Tender for Cement," will be received by the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 100, Victoria Street, S.W., up to noon on 14th March.

In the event of shipment of the stores by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, or from a port on the continent of Europe between Bordeaux and Hamburg (both inclusive), the contractor will be obliged to ship the goods by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information in regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, as above, from whom also copies of the specification and conditions in connection with the present call for tenders may be obtained.

A copy of the specification, &c. may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,296.)

Pumping Plant; Electrical Material; Steel Pipes, &c.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Rand Water Board, Johannesburg, for the supply of high lift centrifugal pumps, generating and condenser sets, transformers, poles, insulators, copper wire, &c., and about 29,500 ft. of 16 in. and 29,500 ft. of 18 in. steel pipes and specials. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary, Rand Water Board, Corner House, Johannesburg, up to noon on 3rd April. Early delivery and (where this is to be done by the contractor) erection are urgently desired of all materials and plant to be supplied and erected. *Mr. Holland states that it is practically necessary for tenderers to have local representatives.*

A copy of the specification, together with drawings, may be seen by British contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,295.)

Motor Fire Escape.

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Municipal Authorities at Johannesburg for the supply of a 90 ft. turntable motor fire escape. Tenders, marked "Tender for Motor Fire Escape," will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 31st March.

A copy of the specification and conditions may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street. London, E.C. (5,294.)

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Cement, Steel Bars, and Pile Shoes.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed that tenders will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 9th March, by the agents of the Capetown Corporation, Messrs. Davis & Soper, 54, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., for the supply of the material required in the construction of the Adderley Street pier at Capetown in ferro-concrete (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd March, 1910, p. 421). Specifications and conditions, in respect of cement, steel bars and pile shoes, may be obtained from Messrs. Davis & Soper, as above. Copies of the specifications may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,985.)

Railway Material; Building and Furnishing Material for Hotel.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Capetown (Mr. E. J. Cattell) reports that the joint committee of the Capetown City Council have considered and reported in favour of a proposal for the construction of a railway up Table Mountain, and the establishment of an hotel on the mountain.

(5,290.)

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Steam Coal.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Secretary at Lagos copies of a notice calling for tenders, which will be received up to noon on 12th May, for the supply, to the Government of Southern Nigeria, of not less than 15,000 tons of best quality double-screened South Wales steam coal (Admiralty standard), for the period from 1st July to 31st December, 1911. Tenders, in sealed envelopes, marked "Tender for Coal," should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Lagos.

Copies of the notice inviting tenders, with particulars of the coal required and places of delivery, may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,297.)

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Unbleached Calico ("Americani").

The Annual Report on the Uganda Protectorate for the year ended 31st March, 1910, recently issued by the Colonial Office (*Annual Series, No.* 670), contains the following particulars relative to the importation of unbleached calico:—

There has been a considerable diversion of trade from the United Kingdom to foreign countries in the case of the imports of the various coloured cloths worn by natives. The most serious decrease in British imports is in unbleached calico, locally known as "Americani," the imports of this article in the last two years being as follows:—

Openings for British Trade.

——	1908-9.	1909-10.
	Yards.	Yards.
United Kingdom	548,202	385,419
United States of America...	2,252,808	3,567,633
British India	108,750	37,990
Italy	46,000	1,455
Total	2,955,760	3,992,497

Thus, with a large increase in the total imports of unbleached calico, there has been an absolute decrease in the imports of it from the United Kingdom.

EGYPT.

Safes.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Ministry of Finance for the supply of 79 safes. Sealed tenders, made out on stamped paper (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.), will be received by the Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, up to noon on 15th March. Tenderers may submit a sample safe. *A deposit equal to* 5 *per cent. of the total value of the offer will be required with each tender, to be increased by the successful tenderer to* 10 *per cent. of the value of the order.*

A copy of the specification may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,083.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Ministry of the Interior as follows:—

Copper Food Bowls.

(1) For the supply to the Prisons Department of 4,500 round copper food bowls. Tenders, made out on stamped paper (obtainable from Mr. Webb, as above), will be received by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, up to noon on 25th March. *A deposit of* £E 20 *will be required with each tender. See Note.* (5,613.)

Corrosive Sublimate.

(2) For the supply of 15,000 kilogs. of corrosive sublimate in powder for the use of the Public Health Department during the year 1911–12. Tenders, made out on stamped paper of 30 millièmes (obtainable from Mr. Webb, as above), will be received by the Director-General, Department of Public Health, Cairo, up to 1 p.m. on 1st April. *A deposit of* 5 *per cent. of the value of the offer is required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to* 10 *per cent. of the contract price. Tenders from abroad must be legalised;* this may be done by having them attested by a Turkish Consul. *See Note.* (5,614.)

Note.—Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender in connection with both of the foregoing contracts can be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Laundry Machinery, Steam Cooking Apparatus, &c.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 15th February notifies that tenders are invited by the Public Health Department of the Ministry of the Interior for the supply of laundry machinery, steam cooking apparatus, &c. for the Alexandria Hospital; tenders will be received up to 11.30 a.m. on 23rd March. *A deposit equal to* 10 *per cent. of the value of the offer is required.*

Tenders, made out on stamped paper of 30 millièmes (obtainable from Mr. Webb, as in the preceding notices), should be addressed to the Director-General, Department of Public Health, Cairo, from whom also specifications and conditions may be obtained.

Water Supply Works.

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" notifies that tenders are invited by the Ministry of the Interior for the installation of water conduits for the town of Mellawi. Tenders, made out on stamped paper of 30 millièmes (obtainable from Mr. Webb, as above), will be received by the Director, Section of Municipalities and Local Commissions, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, up to noon on 10th April. *A deposit equal to* 10 *per cent. of the value of the offer is required.*

Copies of the plans and specification may be obtained from the Section of Municipalities and Local Commissions, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, on payment of 50 piastres (10*s.* 3*d.*).

RUSSIA.

Plant for Artificial Manure Works.

The "Official Messenger" of 11th February notifies that a project is at present on foot for the establishment of works for the production of superphosphates in Podolia, one at Moghileff and another at Vinnitza. It is proposed to make a start by erecting one of the factories this spring. Most of the artificial fertilisers imported into Russia come from Germany and Austria. (X. 2,064.)

Railway Material. See notice on p. 471.

RUSSIA (POLAND).

Tallow.

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a firm at that place desire to obtain the agency of a British firm exporting tallow, chiefly City Beef and Australian. The name and address of the firm in question, as well as certain particulars of their requirements, may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,010.)

Cambric for Embroidery.

H.M. Consul also reports that a Warsaw firm desire to obtain an agency of a British manufacturer of cambric, stated to be used at Lodz as a basis of embroidery. The name and address of the firm may be

obtained, and a sample of cambric of the kind required seen, by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,009.)

NORWAY.

Galvanized Control Spikes.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways Administration for the supply of 244,500 galvanised control spikes. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa kontrolspiker," will be received at "Styrelsens Expeditionskontor, Statsbanerne," Christiania, up to 3 p.m. on 17th March. Tenders must state the name of the manufacturers' works; prices are to be stated per 1,000 spikes, including import duty, which must be paid by the contractor. It may be noted that the last contract for control spikes was awarded to a Norwegian firm at a price of 8 kr. (8*s.* 11*d.*) per 1000.

A copy of the conditions of tender, &c. (in Norwegian), together with sample spikes, may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,303.)

Coal.

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders* are invited for the supply of 15,000 tons of coal (Lambton, Wallsend, South Hetton, Shireoaks, or Kiveton Park) for the Norwegian Main Railway. Sealed tenders, marked "Lokomotivkul," will be received at "Hovedbanens Kontor," Christiania, up to 11 a.m. on 17th March. The coal is to be delivered free in railway trucks on line either at Oslo Harbour or at Grönlien (Lohavn).

Further particulars of the conditions may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,658.)

Stearine Candles; Woollen Vests.

H.M. Consul further reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian Naval Authorities at Horten for the supply of (1) 5,000 kilogs. of stearine candles, and (2) 2,000 blue striped woollen undervests and 300 thick plain navy blue woollen vests. Tenders, marked "Anbud paa stearinlys" in the case of (1), and "Anbud paa uldtröier" in the case of (2), will be received at "Marinens Intendantur," Horten, up to 1 p.m. on 21st March and 24th March respectively. (5,611.)

Cloth; Mittens.

With reference to the notice on p. 398 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd February relative to a call by the Norwegian Military Authorities for tenders* for the supply of 15,000 metres of blue cloth, 5,000 metres of windproof cloth, 3,000 metres of woollen cloth for foot cloths, 2,000 metres of "Dongery" (?dungaree) cloth, 1,000 pairs of grey

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (apart from Customs duties) is given to Norwegian manufacturers, and that it is obligatory that a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian firm) should act for tenderers not residing in Norway.

Openings for British Trade.

finger mittens, and 4,000 pairs of white finger mittens, H.M. Consul at Christiania has now forwarded the conditions of tender, &c. in this connection. Sealed tenders, marked "Uld og Bomuld," and accompanied in the case of windproof cloth and mittens by samples, will be received at "Generalintendanten, Akershus Fæstning," Christiania, up to noon on 15th March.

The conditions of tender (in Norwegian), together with samples of the four lots of cloth required, may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,128.)

SWEDEN.

Hydro-Electric Plant.

See notice on p. 473.

DENMARK.

Glazed Earthenware Piping.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. L. C. Liddell, M.V.O.) has forwarded copies of the conditions and specifications relating to a call by the Copenhagen Road and Sewer Board for tenders for the supply of glazed earthenware piping.

Tenders, marked "Tilbud paa Lerrör," should be addressed to the "Kjöbenhavns Vej og Kloakanlægenes 4 de Ingeniörafdeling," Copenhagen, where they will be received up till noon on 6th March.

The conditions and specifications (in Danish) may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,220.)

NETHERLANDS.

Tramway Material; Benzine Electro-Motors.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. W. A. Churchill) reports that plans are under consideration by the local authorities and the tramway directors at Groningen for the reconstruction of the Groningen-Zuidlaren tramway and its extension to Annen, Eext, Grieten and Bareveld. It has been suggested that benzine electro-motors should be employed on the line. The cost of reconstruction and extension is estimated at 440,000 gulden (about 37,000*l.*). It is expected that the project will be decided upon by April. (5,239.)

Water Supply Works.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 25th February notifies that the municipal authorities of Texel have voted a credit of 1,000 gulden (83*l.*) for the purpose of drawing up plans in connection with water supply works in the island of Texel.

Railway and Bridge Material.

In the Netherlands Budget Statement for 1911, particulars of which were published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 21st February, the following items appear under the heading of "Railways":—176,000 gulden for the construction of a bridge across the Gouwe

near Gouda; 1,100,000 gulden for a railway from Eindhoven to Weert; 400,000 gulden for a line from Heerlen to Valkenburg; 120,000 gulden for rebuilding the west viaduct at Amsterdam; and 250,000 gulden for the completion of the railway from Gouda to Schoonhoven.

Gulden = 1*s.* 8*d.*

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Railway Material.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" of 27th February notifies that it is proposed to increase the current budget of the Netherlands East Indies by 1,000,000 gulden (83,000*l.*), for the purpose of beginning work on the construction of a railway from Telok Betong (island of Sumatra) to run in a northerly direction to Praboe Moelih, where it will join a line which connects Palembang with Moeara Enim.

Steam Tramway Material.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) notifies, on the authority of the Belgian Consul at Batavia, that, in order to cope with the rapid development of Djokjakarta, a railway company domiciled in Java have decided to construct two sections of steam tramway, of which one will serve the district south of Djokjakarta, linking up Goenoeng Kidoel with Koelong Progo, and the second will traverse the town of Djokjakarta and terminate at Passar Gede.

BELGIUM.

Minerals Warehouse Construction.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that tenders are invited by the municipal authorities of that city for the construction of a minerals warehouse on the East Quay of the Bassin Asia. The estimated value of the contract is 47,700 frs. (about 1,900*l.*). *A deposit of* 2,500 *frs.* (100*l.*) *will be required with each tender.* Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, to arrive not later than 23rd March.

The *cahier des charges* may be obtained (price 1 fr.) at the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp. A copy may be seen by British contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,612.)

FRANCE.

Butter.

The British Vice-Consul at Brest (Mr. S. S. Dickson) reports that a firm there desire to obtain the names of British firms who would be willing to receive imports of butter from that district, beginning with consignments of 500 kilogs. weekly, the amount to be increased should there appear to be prospects of a development of the trade. *See Note.*

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

Iron and Steel Boiler Tubes for Steamers.

The Vice-Consul also reports that a firm at Brest desire to get into communication with British firms manufacturing iron and steel boiler tubes for steamers. *See Note.*

Note.—Addresses to which communications might be sent regarding both the foregoing may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (5,007.)

SPAIN.

Railway Material.

With reference to the notice on p. 410 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st December relative to a concession for the construction and working of a railway from Alicante to Alcoy, the "Gaceta" of 24th February notifies that, as no award has yet been made in respect of this concession, tenders are again invited, and will be opened at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, on 12th April. *A deposit of* 72,376 *pesetas* (*about* 2,700*l.*) *will be required to qualify tenders. Local representation is necessary.*

ITALY.

Planing, Bevelling, and Mortising Machines; Hand-Saw.

H.M. Consul at Rome (Mr. C. C. Morgan) reports that tenders are invited by the Italian State Railways Administration for the supply of a planing machine, a hand-saw, a bevelling machine, and a mortising machine, for use in the workshops at Rivarolo. Tenders should be addressed to the "Direzione Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato, 16, Via Ludovisi," Rome, where they will be received up to 8th March.

Note.—As a rule only those firms (Italian and foreign) on the special list kept by the Italian State Railways Administration are allowed to tender, and generally only when invited. Local representation is, in any case, practically necessary. (5,236.)

Prize Competition for Rubberless Wheels, Springs, and Rubber Substitute, for Automobiles.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that an international prize competition has been opened at Milan, by the Italian Automechanical Transport Association, as follows:—

1. For a system of wheel or tyre eliminating or diminishing the use of caoutchouc; prizes of 5,000 and 1,000 lire (200*l.* and 40*l.*) are offered;

2. For a system of special elastic suspension that will permit the use of wheels with metal tyres; prizes of 3,000 and 1,000 lire (120*l.* and 40*l.*) are offered;

3. For a new product to be employed in place of vulcanized caoutchouc; prizes of 2,000 and 500 lire (80*l.* and 20*l.*) are offered.

Persons desiring to take part in the competition must send plans, &c, of their inventions, together with an entrance fee of 30 lire (1*l.* 4*s.*).

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

to the "Comitato Amministrativo, Associazione Italiana Trasporti Automeccanici, Via Nirone 21," Milan, to arrive not later than 30th April.

The programme and rules of the competition (in English) may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,859.)

War Vessel on Sale.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 20th February contains a notice, issued by the Italian Ministry of Marine, inviting tenders for the purchase of the obsolete war vessel "Rapido." The upset price is put at 149,600 lire (5,984*l.*), and a deposit of 29,920 lire (1,197*l.*) will be required to qualify tenders. Tenders, which will be opened on 14th March, should be addressed to the "Ministero della Marina," Rome.

Dam Works; Dredging Operations.

The same issue of the "Gazzetta" notifies that tenders will be opened on 21st March simultaneously at the "Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici," Rome, and at the "Prefettura di Arezzo," Arezzo, for the carrying out of dam works at the Chiusa di Monte on the Arno river (communal district of Arezzo). The upset price is put at 125,650 lire (5,026*l.*).

The "Ministero dei Lavori" will also open tenders on the 23rd March for the carrying out of dredging operations over a period of six years in the harbour of Anzio and in the canal-harbours of Fiumicino and Terracino-Badino. The upset price is put at 840,000 lire (33,600*l.*).

Although the above two contracts will in all probability be awarded to Italian firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of some materials out of Italy.

Electric Railway Material.

The "Gazzetta" of 22nd February contains a decree granting to the "Società Anonima per Ferrovie Vicinali" a 70 years' concession for the construction and working of an electric railway (light) from Rome to Frosinone *viâ* Anticoli, with a branch to Frascati, Anticoli di Campagna and Guarcino. The total length of the lines is 83 miles, and the cost of construction and rolling stock is estimated at 13,800,000 lire (552,000*l.*).

Electric Tramway Material.

The "Gazzetta" of 23rd February publishes a decree granting to Messrs. Andreucci-Allegra & Co. a 50 years' concession for the construction and working of an electric tramway from Anzio to Nettuno. The total length of the line will be nearly two miles.

Railway Material.

The "Sole" (Milan) of 25th February notifies that the Ministry of Public Works have sent forward applications for concessions for the construction and working of the following two railways, viz., from Lonate Ceppino to the Swiss frontier, and from Spilamberto to Bassano.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Lead Ore Smelting Plant.

According to the "Oesterreichischer Zentral-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 19th February, a company has recently been formed in Budapest, entitled the "Ungarische Metallverhüttungs-und Chemischen Industrie Actien-Gesellschaft," with the object of erecting at Martinschitzka, near Fiume, works for the purpose of smelting lead ore. The company has a capital of 7,000,000 kronen (291,700*l.*).

Building Material; Paving Material, &c.

With reference to the notice on p. 516 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th December, 1910, relative to the proposed execution of certain municipal works in Szeged (Hungary) in 1911, the "Zentral-Anzeiger" of 19th February notifies that the municipal authorities of Szeged have decided to expend 8,000,000 kronen (333,000*l.*) for the carrying out of a comprehensive scheme of public works, of which the following are the more important:—the erection of schools, barracks, a railway station, a market hall, a municipal building, and a hospital; also paving, asphalting and general road improvements.

SERVIA.

Building and Furnishing Material.

The "Oesterreichischer Zentral-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 19th February notifies that the Servian Academy of Science and Arts have decided to begin work on the erection of a new building in the spring. The cost of the enterprise is estimated at 1,500,000 dinars (60,000*l.*).

TURKEY.

Dam Works, &c.

With reference to the notice on p. 611 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th December last relative to a call, by the Turkish Ministry of Public Works, Constantinople, for tenders for works in connection with the Hindié dam, Bagdad vilayet, H.M. Consul-General at Constantinople now reports that the final date for the receipt of tenders has been changed to 27th April. (3,028.)

MOROCCO.

Road Construction.

The British Acting Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. E. Bristow) reports that tenders are invited by the Special Committee of Public Works, and will be received up to 10 a.m. on 30th May, for the construction of a road 10,122 metres (about 11,000 yards) long from Rio Martil to Tetuan. The estimated cost of the work is 208,000 frs. (8,320*l.*); *a deposit of* 3,000 *frs.* (120*l.*) *will be required with each tender, to be increased by the successful tenderer to* 7,000 *frs.* (280*l.*). Tenders should be addressed to "Monsieur le Président du Comité Spécial des Travaux Publics, au Dar-en-Niaba," Tangier.

Openings for British Trade.

It is to be noted that the contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works. The conditions under which domicile may be elected at the British Consulate at Tangier by British firms are similar to those applying in Egypt (see p. 408 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March, 1909, and p. 176 of the issue of 26th January, 1911).

Copies of the specification, conditions, and general regulations (in French) may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used may be obtained, by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(5,697.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).

Cigar Box making Plant.

The British Acting Consul-General at Manila (Mr. W. B. Cunningham) reports that a company has been formed at that place, under the name of the Manila Box Manufacturing Company, with a capital of 150,000 pesos (15,300*l.*), to manufacture cigar boxes. It is intended to erect a new factory and instal a box-making plant at a cost of from 40,000 to 50,000 pesos (4,080*l.*—5,100*l.*). (4,892.)

MEXICO.

Plant for Production of Carbonate of Soda.

H.M. Legation at Mexico City report that a contract has been made between the Mexican Government and General Manuel Mondragon for the establishment in the Republic of a factory for the production of chemically pure carbonate of soda. Plans of the factory are to be submitted within eighteen months, and the construction must be completed within three years from the date of approval of the plans. The concessionaire undertakes to invest not less than 20,000*l.* in the establishment of the business. He may establish other similar factories in Mexico, provided that not less than 5,000*l.* is invested in each one. Construction material, machinery, &c. for the factory may be imported free of duty. (C. 1,504.)

BRAZIL.

Steamboats.

The "Diario Official" of 5th February contains a notice to the effect that tenders will be opened on 24th March by the "Ministerio da Viação e Obras Publicas," Rio de Janeiro, for the provision of a steamship service from San Luis, in the State of Maranhão, to (1) Pernambuco in the south, (2) Belém in the north, and (3) various towns in the interior. Under the terms of the contract the concessionaire will be required to provide seven new up-to-date vessels, of which four must have accommodation for 90 passengers and 300 tons of cargo, and 3 accommodation for 50 passengers and 100 tons of cargo. The vessels must be equipped with cold storage chambers.

Although the above contract will doubtless be awarded to a Brazilian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the service may involve the purchase of steamboats out of Brazil.

Openings for British Trade.

PERU.

Bedsteads.

A British firm of metal bedstead manufacturers are desirous of appointing agents in Peru.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Dudley. (3,724.)

CHILE.

Railway Construction.

See notice on p. 472.

ARGENTINA.

Dam Works; Water Supply Works.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 27th January contains a decree approving the contract entered into between the General Directorate of Irrigation and the Government of the Province of Jujuy for the construction of the "Las Maderas" and "La Cienaga" dams, as well as for the establishment of water works and the laying of water mains.

Railway Material.

The "Boletin" of 28th January publishes a decree approving the plans relative to an extension of the Buenos Aires Western Railway from Bagual in a westerly direction to the vicinity of the Atuel river.

Wrought Iron Pipes.

A Wakefield firm of manufacturers desire to get into communication with firms in Argentina wishing to purchase wrought iron pipes, which they can supply in great lengths if required, either rivetted or welded.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Wakefield. (3,469.)

URUGUAY.

Enamelled Tiles, Mosaics, &c.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Montevideo (Mr. H. Hall Hall) reports that a trader at that city desires to receive catalogues and price lists of English enamelled tiles, mosaics, &c. In the event of business resulting, he is prepared to pay cash against documents at Montevideo.

The name and address of the trader may be obtained by British makers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. For further information regarding the enquiry, application should be made to the British Consulate General, Montevideo. (4,890.)

EXHIBITIONS.

RUSSIA.

International Aeronautical Exhibition at St. Petersburg.

H.M. Consul at St. Petersburg (Mr. A. W. Woodhouse) reports that an International Aeronautical Exhibition, organised by the Imperial Russian Technical Society, is to be held at that city from 23rd to 30th April of this year. Full particulars of the Exhibition may be obtained on application to the Managing Committee, Imperial Russian Technical Society, Panteleimonskaia 2, St. Petersburg.

Copies of the programme (in English) may be obtained by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,851.)

Flax Congress and Exhibition at Moscow.

See notice on p. 475.

HANDBOOK OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade have issued a new edition of the Handbook to their Commercial Intelligence Branch, the first edition of which was published in December, 1906.

The Handbook explains the object for which the Commercial Intelligence Branch was originally formed, and enumerates, under general headings, the subjects on which the Branch is prepared to supply information to British manufacturers and traders, on enquiry, either personally or by letter. Particulars will be found in it of the sundry samples on view at the Branch, of manufactured articles and raw products likely to be of interest to British manufacturers. It also contains lists of the principal official returns, trade directories, &c. which may be consulted at the Branch; and lists of the British Chambers of Commerce established in foreign countries, and of the Colonial Trade Enquiry Offices in the United Kingdom.

The Handbook further contains a statement as to the duties of the Trade Commissioners who have been appointed by the Board of Trade in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and a list of the local Trade Correspondents in British Colonies, together with information as to the work of His Majesty's Commercial Attachés and Consular Officers and their relation to the Branch.

Attention is particularly directed to the system which has been adopted for supplying confidential information* (chiefly as to openings abroad for British trade) to firms whose names are inscribed in a "Special Register" kept in the Commercial Intelligence Branch. Information of the nature referred to is circulated to firms on the Register as received, but the Branch is always prepared to deal with applications from firms for specific information in the interests of British trade, whether the applicants' names are enrolled on the Register referred to or not.

Copies of the Handbook may be purchased, price 2*d.*, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

* See p. 487.

BRITISH TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA:

Visit to the United Kingdom of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

Arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade for the temporary return to this country of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) with a view to visiting the principal industrial centres of the United Kingdom, and giving British manufacturers and merchants an opportunity of consulting him with regard to trade conditions and openings in the Commonwealth. Chambers of Commerce and other representative commercial associations desirous of arranging for such visits should place themselves in communication with the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as soon as possible. Mr. Wickes was to leave Melbourne about the end of January. Arrangements have been made for the carrying on of the work of the Trade Commissioner's office at Melbourne as usual during the absence of the Commissioner in this country.

One of the principal duties of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically lists of probable buyers of European goods in the Dominions. A good deal of the information so furnished is published by the Board's Intelligence Branch in the weekly "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those British firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Intelligence Branch, and some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information of limited interest—is filed at the Intelligence Branch for the information of persons interested who apply, either personally or by letter.

The Trade Commissioners also reply directly to all enquiries which may be addressed to them directly by British merchants and manufacturers. The number of these direct enquiries is increasing rapidly, but it is generally desirable that enquiries should be made through the Commercial Intelligence Branch (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.), which is often in possession of the information sought and is thus in a position to save the enquirer much delay.

INDUSTRIAL BOUNTIES IN CANADA.

The Report of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910, contains the following particulars of the bounties paid on various products in the fiscal years 1908-9 and 1909-10 :—

—	1908-9.				1909-10.			
	Rate of Bounty.		Quantity on which Bounty Paid.	Amount of Bounty Paid.	Rate of Bounty.		Quantity on which Bounty Paid.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
	Dols. per ton.				Dols. per ton.			
	Apl.-Dec., 1908.	Jan.-Mar., 1909.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Dols.	Apl.-Dec., 1909.	Jan.-Mar., 1910.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Dols.
Pig-iron { From Canadian ore	2·10	1·70	609,431	693,423	1·70	·90	740,244	573,969
Pig-iron { „ Foreign „	1·10	·70			·70	·40		
Puddled bars	1·65	1·05	—	—	1·05	·60	—	—
Steel	1·65	1·05	570,588	838,100	1·05	·60	740,390	695,752
Manufactures of steel, viz., wire rods ...	6·00	6·00	55,515	331,091	6·00		89,802	538,812
Electric process—								
Pig-iron	—	2·10	—	—	2·10		—	—
Steel	—	1·65	—	—	1·65		—	—
			Lbs.				Lbs.	
Lead smelted in Canada	15·00		42,533,287	307,434	15·00		45,467,545	340,542
Manila fibre	Equal to export duty in Philippines, *i.e.*, 75 cents per 100 kilogs. ...		10,137,946	34,561	Equal to export duty in Philippines, *i.e.*, 75 cents per 100 kilogs. ...		18,041,994	61,507
			Galls.				Galls.	
Crude petroleum... ...	1½ cents per Imperial gallon.		17,379,871	260,698	1½ cents per Imperial gallon.		13,572,587	203,589
Total	—		—	2,467,307	—		—	2,414,171

Note.—Dollar = 4*s.* 1½*d.*

TRADE CONDITIONS AND POSSIBILITIES IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Canada.—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Victoria, British Columbia, (Mr. J. J. Shallcross) has furnished the following information relative to trade possibilities in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba :—

It is estimated in the public press that an average of three new towns will be established every week in the Canadian North-West during the next 18 months. The majority of these "towns" are what would in England be called villages; they are to be found at intervals of from 10 to 20 miles along the various lines of railway, and they form the supply centres for the surrounding agricultural settlements. As distributors these towns are important; the *per capita* consumption of merchandise is much greater in the North-West than in a purely agricultural district in England, especially while new settlers are buying their initial domestic and agricultural supplies. Immigration statistics, combined with what is known as to the increase in wealth of the older settlers, justify the opinion that there has been a large increase in the consumption of commercial commodities in the North-West Provinces. The increased demand during 1910 for merchandise of all kinds was very marked; information at Mr. Shallcross's command indicates that there has been an increased turnover of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with 1909.

The imports into Canada from the United Kingdom during 1910 show an increase; but Mr. Shallcross is of opinion that this increase (of some 10 per cent.) is not proportionate to the increase in Canadian

Trade Conditions and Possibilities in the Canadian North-West.

consumption of manufactured products, and that, with some exceptions, British manufacturers are perhaps not making the most effective efforts possible to secure Canadian trade. To a large extent the British manufacturer prefers to deal with large buyers, and to leave to them the work of distribution among smaller buyers. It is true that with this procedure sales are made in greater bulk and for cash or on shorter terms of credit than would be necessary in the case of smaller buyers; but, on the other hand, the exporter is not thus brought into close contact with the actual consumer, and is not put in a position to study his varying requirements, and consequently trade may be transferred without the British firm knowing the cause or being able to take the necessary steps to counteract it. American and Canadian manufacturers endeavour to get into touch with every responsible buyer in the country. Even where the actual sales are made to the large dealer, it is a common practice for these manufacturers to send representatives from time to time to call upon the smaller buyers supplied by the middlemen, and lend assistance in promoting the widest possible distribution of the manufacturers' goods.

Apart from the question of credit and the employment of travellers who call upon all buyers at short intervals, the middleman is an economic necessity. He can purchase in carload lots, and the freight rates in Canada make a wide distinction between carload and less than carload shipments; this distinction may become even more important in the future, as there is a tendency to increase the minimum weight for a carload. The manufacturer, however, finds it necessary to create a demand for his goods by the smaller buyers who are supplied by the middleman. It is customary to appoint resident agents representing the manufacturer, who on the one hand supply the middleman, and on the other hand see that the goods are asked for by the shopkeepers and consumers. The importance of such resident agents is fully recognised in America, and they receive a larger commission than British merchants and manufacturers find it necessary to give their agents in Great Britain.

The conditions of living in a country such as the North-West of Canada change with the increase of wealth and settlement, and it is very necessary that the manufacturer shall be quick to meet such changes, and that his travelling representatives who come periodically to the assistance of the resident agents shall be fully acquainted with the capabilities of the firm they represent, so that they shall be able to tell at once whether an unexpected demand for change in style or quality can be met and at what price. It would be well, suggests Mr. Shallcross, in the case of a market so important as the Canadian, for British manufacturers to endeavour to supply such goods as meet the conditions of the country, rather than to expect buyers to be satisfied with the styles of goods made for other markets. At a time when a new population is settling down in the North-West, it is of importance that British manufacturers should endeavour to place their goods in every shop and warehouse, and should see that the actual consumers are well acquainted with the merits of these goods. The imports of British goods may be greatly increased if British manufacturers will meet the special requirements of the country, and will adopt the means necessary to secure the support of the distributors, large and small.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

CEYLON.

Customs Amendments.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Resolution passed on the 21st December, 1910, by the Ceylon Legislative Council amending the duties leviable upon certain articles upon importation into Ceylon, with effect from that date.

A comparison is given below of the new and old rates of import duty on the articles affected:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	Rupees. cents.	Rupees. cents.
		per lb.
Coffee, pure, in bean, or ground in tins, and mixtures containing coffee	Free	0 3
Kerosene oil ... ... *per gallon*	0 25	0 30
		per gross of boxes:
Matches—		
Containing in each box not more than 75 matches ... ... and so in proportion for each gross of boxes containing in each box more than 75 matches. ...	5½ % *ad val.*	0 60
Spirits (not being sweetened or mixed with any articles so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer). For every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, provided that in no case shall the duty be less than at the rate of Rs. 6 per gallon—		
Brandy ... ... *per gallon*		
Geneva ... ... "		
Gin ... ... "	6 0	7 0
Rum ... ... "		
Whiskey ... ... "		
Unenumerated ... ... "	7 0	8 0
Other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid—		
Liqueurs and cordials ... ... *per gallon*	6 0	7 0
Unenumerated ... ... "	7 0	8 0
Tobacco—		
Manufactured ... ... *per lb.*	0 40	1 40
Unmanufactured ... ... "	0 25	0 75

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Importation of Opium suitable for smoking prohibited.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Proclamation, dated 22nd December last, declaring that section 233 B. of the Customs Act 1901-10 shall apply to "opium suitable for smoking," with the effect that the importation of this article into Australia is prohibited.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Importation of Dogs Prohibited from certain Countries.

Copy of a Proclamation, dated 22nd December, 1910, has also been received, prohibiting, under the Quarantine Act of 1908, the importation of dogs into the Commonwealth from all parts of the world, except the United Kingdom and New Zealand, with effect from 31st March, 1911.

Dogs for scientific or exhibition purposes may, however, be imported by permission of the Minister under such conditions as may be imposed in the permit.

Importation of Potatoes.

A further Proclamation, dated 22nd December last, has been received, prohibiting the importation of potatoes from any country into the Commonwealth, unless they are accompanied by an official certificate dated and signed by a responsible officer of a Government Department of the country of origin, identifying the potatoes, specifying the quantity, and certifying, *inter alia*, that they were free from the disease caused by *phytophthora infestans* at the date of the issue of the certificate.

The Proclamation may be seen by persons interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Continuation of Act to prevent monopoly in Sale of Agricultural Implements in the Dominion.

A copy of Act No. 50 of 1910, dated 3rd December last, has been received, which continues in operation to the 31st December, 1912, Part I. of the Monopoly Prevention Act of 1908, relating to the importation and sale of agricultural implements in New Zealand.

Customs Decisions.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Minister's Order (No. 952), dated 9th January, 1911, giving decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles upon importation into the Dominion.

The following are the principal decisions:—

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Tinfoil discs, for placing inside metal caps or covers of preserve jars	485	Free	Free
Electric appliances—			
Cut-outs, automatic, for dynamo—			
If imported attached to dynamos	183	15 % *ad val.*	**10 % ad val.**
" unattached	190	30 % "	**20 %** "
Gates, metal fittings for manufacture of—			
Latches, hinges, split tees, and double split tees, of cast iron	197	30 % "	**20 %** "

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rates of Import Duty. On Foreign Goods.	Rates of Import Duty. On goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Machines, agricultural—			
Groomer, power, for grooming horses, except the brush (indistinguishable from sheep-shearing machine)	362	Free	Free
Brush used with same	261	37½ % *ad val.*	**25 % ad val.**
Machinery—			
Bookbinders' round-cornering machine and stabbing attachment (claimed as artificers' tool)	196	30 % „	**20 %** „
Conveyor for removing coal from mine-trucks to coal bins	196	30 % „	**20 %** „
Perambulator-wheels, rims, hubs, and spokes for, ready for building up (claimed as fittings for perambulators)	211	30 % „	**20 %** „
*Textiles, articles made of—			
Brush and comb bag, glove bags, handkerchief bags, Ottoman cushions, sachets made of textile or textile and padding, shaving-bags, and wall pockets	88	20 % „	20 % „

* Revised decision.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Customs Decisions.

The Board of Trade have received copies of Customs Notices (Nos. 7 and 8), dated 25th January and 1st February last, respectively, giving the following Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on the undermentioned articles imported into British South Africa:—

Articles.	No. in Tariff.	Rate of Duty.	Rebate allowed upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
No. 7.			
Cassocks and surplices for choirs or clergy (church vestments)	143	Free.	—
Cerecine wax (coloured), used for polishing purposes or as a substitute for beeswax ...	175	15 % *ad val.*	3 % *ad val.*
Chard gin	36 (*c*)	19*s.* per imp. gall.	—
Garden tools (not being toys)	98 (*a*)	3 % *ad val.*	3 % *ad val.*
No. 8.			
Beans and tomato sauce—			
With pork...	26	1½*d.* per lb.	½*d.* per lb.
Without pork	175	15% *ad val.*	3 % *ad val.*
Beans and pork	26	1¼*d.* per lb.	¼*d.* per lb.
Kandy cloves (confectionery)	16	2½*d.* per lb.	½*d.* per lb.
Herrings in tomato sauce	19	1¼*d.* per lb.	¼*d.* per lb.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FIJI.

Customs Decisions.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Secretary, Fiji, copies of decisions of the Commissioners of Customs as to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles upon importation into Fiji.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.
Self-raising flour (as oilmen's stores)	12½ % *ad val.*
Unsigned bank notes	12½ % " "
Signed " " (as coin)	Free.
Lace (as "drapery")	12½ % *ad val.*
Cinematograph films	12½ % " "
Ryemeal and wheatmeal	1d. per lb.
Paper patterns	Free.
Stereotypes and printers' blocks...	12½ % *ad val.*
Component parts of musical instruments	Free.

The following agricultural implements may be imported free of duty into Fiji under the provisions of the "Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1910," viz.:—

Bottoming tools, coffee-pulpers, corn-crackers, corn-hillers, cultivators, digging-forks, earth-scoops, evaporating machines for tea, fruit and like products; fibre cleaning, ginning, spinning and weaving machines, grain sowers, harrows, hoes, mattocks and picks, oil presses, ploughs, scarifiers, scythes, shellers, sickles, spades, winnowing machines, wool presses, handles for the above implements and machines, made of wood, and not fitted to the implements or machines; also Demerara shovels and shares and draining tools.

NETHERLANDS.

Tariff Provisions Respecting Wood Spirit.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Dutch Law, dated the 30th December, 1910, Article 2 of which provides that wood spirit manufactured in the Netherlands shall be subject to an excise duty of 180 florins per hectolitre. Article 3 fixes the *import* duty on wood spirit and on all liquids prepared from or mixed with it, at 1·87 florins per litre; and on all solids containing wood spirit at 2·35 florins per kilogramme. Under Article 4, the excise duty on wood spirit and the import duty on the articles specified in Article 3 may be remitted when such articles are destined for certain specified purposes.

In virtue of Article 4 of this Law, a Royal Decree, dated the 24th January, 1911, has been published granting exemption from import duty in respect of the undermentioned articles:—

A.—Wood spirit and all liquids prepared from or mixed with it, and all solids containing wood spirit, destined for use as an admixture with other articles enjoying exemption from excise or import duty. Regulations to prevent abuse of this exemption are to be issued by the Minister of Finance.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

B.—(1) Fat, cellangohl, and all other similar liquids or solids prepared from or mixed with wood spirit, required for use in leather and boot factories;

(2) Varnishes and similar liquids not destined for internal use, prepared abroad with wood spirit, and imported into the Netherlands for use in manufactories.

With regard to the articles specified under paragraph B above, the exemption from duty is to be subject to the regulations laid down in Articles 3 to 11 of the Royal Decree of the 11th August, 1908, a translation of which may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[*Note.*—Florin = 1*s.* 8*d.*; hectolitre (100 litres) = 22 gallons; kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.]. (C. 1,393/11 and 5,778/08.)

FRANCE.

Tariff Classification of Watch Movements Without Jewelling.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a recent Circular of the French Customs Department, to the effect that watch movements, not jewelled, capable of being used in the condition in which they are imported without further working, are only to be classed under No. 498 of the Tariff as "watch movements with escapements fitted," when the cavities called oilers or reservoirs, for the holes of the working parts of the escapement, are finished. Watch movements of the kind in question which are not so finished are dutiable under Tariff No. 497, even if the holes of the working parts of the escapement are pierced, irrespective of the diameter of such holes.

Tariff Treatment of Powdered Peat Moss for Cattle Feeding.

A further French Customs Circular notifies that peat moss in powder for use in the preparation of *mélasse-tourbe* for feeding cattle, is to be classed under Tariff No. 164 as "Fodder, turf for litter, &c," at the rate of 50 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, gross weight.

Tariff Classification of Certain Copper Articles.

A further Circular states that hollow copper stems (*tiges*), flat, with lateral slides, destined for use as frames for panels of wood or glass in carriage building, are to be assessed for duty under No. 575 of the Tariff ("articles of copper not specially mentioned").

FRANCE–PORTUGAL.

Commercial *Modus Vivendi* between the two Countries.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 21st February contains the text of a Presidential Decree extending to goods the produce or manufacture of Portugal, Madeira, Porto Santo and the Azores the benefit of the French Minimum Tariff.

In the report prefixed to this Decree it is stated that the concession in question has been accorded by virtue of a *modus vivendi* concluded with the Portuguese Provisional Government by

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—PORTUGAL—*continued.*

means of an Exchange of Notes of 17th February, and terminable by three months notice on either side, by which Portugal in return for this concession accords to France the benefit of the minimum duties resulting from the Conventions she has concluded with other countries and, in addition, the reductions of duty set out in the following schedule :—

Articles.	Rates of Duty. Under Portuguese Customs Tariff.	Rates of Duty. Reduced Rates conceded to France.
	Reis. *Per kilog.*	Reis. *Per kilog.*
Seed potatoes (imported from the 1st November to the 31st March)...	7	3
Steel, wrought or rolled, unmanufactured	2	1
Iron, wrought or rolled, unmanufactured	1½	1
Extracts for use in dyeing	3	2
Substances for use in medicine or for perfumery, not specially mentioned	7 % *ad val.*	5 % *ad val.*
Ribbons and galoons of mixed silk	7,000	6,500
Tissues of pure silk, not specially mentioned	7,500	7,000
Instruments, implements and tools for arts and trades, agriculture and gardening, not specially mentioned	60	20
Automobiles, complete—	*Each.*	*Each.*
For two persons	120,000	100,000
For four or more persons		120,000
Automobiles for traction or for the transport of goods		80,000
Velocipedes: motor cycles, complete, including the motors	50,000	15,000
Leather covers (*bandages*) for wheels of automobiles or other vehicles	*Per kilog.* 1,200	*Per kilog.* 150
India-rubber and gutta-percha in the form of protective covers, and pneumatic tyres for wheels of automobiles and other vehicles	600	50
Engravings and prints in more than one colour and lithographs	1,000	600
Books and pamphlets in foreign languages, stitched or in sheets, atlases and geographical maps with inscriptions in foreign languages	10	5
Medicaments—		
Pills, dragées, capsules	2,000	1,500
Globules, granules	5,000	4,500
Pastilles of any kind	1,200	1,000
Medicaments, simple or compound, not specially mentioned	600	500
Corsets—	*Each.*	*Each.*
(*a*) Of cotton, linen, or hemp tissue or of mercerised tissue	From 1,300 to 9,360	1,400
(*b*) Of knitted linen, hemp or cotton tissue, or of ordinary tissue of linen, hemp or cotton with india-rubber or gutta-percha		2,000
(*c*) Of knitted tissue or of ordinary tissue, embroidered with threads of silk or wool ...		3,500
(*d*) Of pure silk tissue, knitted or not		4,500

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PORTUGAL.

Increase of Customs Duty on Cotton Wicks, &c.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 27 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th January, respecting a Decree fixing the Portuguese Customs duty on cotton wicks and similar articles (*algodão: mechas, preparação ou productos analogos*) at 15 reis per kilogramme, the "Diario do Governo" for the 17th February contains a Decree increasing the duty in question to 60 reis per kilogramme.

Customs Duty on Cotton, Raw or Simply Carded, Dyed.

The same issue of the "Diario" contains a Decree providing that the following new heading shall be raised in the Portuguese Customs Tariff:—

		Reis.
Cotton, raw or simply carded, dyed (*algodão em rama ou simplesmente cardado, tinto*)	Kilog.	30

[1 kilog = 2·2046 lbs.; 1 milreis (1,000 reis) = 4*s.* 6*d.*]

SERVIA.

Definition of "Figured" Tissues.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a French translation of a Circular of the Servian Minister of Finance (No. 940 of the 12th/25th January, 1911), directing that, for the application of both the "General" and "Conventional" Tariffs, tissues in which designs, figures, flowers, arabesques and other similar ornaments are produced solely by the warp and weft threads, are to be regarded as "figured" tissues, except in the case of tulle, bobbinet and petinet. Plain cloth—serge—and satin-woven tissues, as also tissues to which a wavy or ribbed appearance has been imparted by the introduction of thicker threads in the warp or weft, are not to be treated as "figured" tissues.

Customs Circular Respecting China Wares with Coloured or Gilt Rims.

The Board of Trade have also received, through the Foreign Office, a French translation of a Circular (No. 941 of the 12th/25th January, 1911) explaining the effect of the Note appended to No. 505 of the Servian "Conventional" Tariff in virtue of the recent Commercial Treaty between Austria-Hungary and Servia. This Note, the terms of which are given at p. 93 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th January, 1911, has reference to the assessment of duty on wares of porcelain, china, biscuit, &c. with coloured or gilt edges (rims). The Circular may be inspected by British traders interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 1,068.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MOROCCO.

Valuations of Principal Articles of Import.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Consul-General at Tangier copies of a Tariff showing the valuations of the principal goods imported into Morocco, which has been drawn up by the Committee constituted by Article 96 of the Algeciras Act, and is to form the basis upon which duty is to be assessed by the Moorish Customs Administration during the year 1911.

The Tariff (in French) may be seen by persons interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,317.)

PANAMA.

Forthcoming Increase of Import Duties.

With reference to the notices which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th August, 1904, 5th January, 1905, and the 11th April, 1907, on the subject of the Customs Tariff of Panamá, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree, dated the 23rd January, 1911, providing that, from the 1st May next, the import duty on all kinds of silks, jewellery, furniture, glassware, silver or platinum wares for table service, and perfumery, shall be increased from the present rate of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

On all other articles included in the second of the General Classes of the Customs Tariff,* the duty is to be raised from 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, except as regards flour, lard (*manteca*), rice and maize, which will continue to pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Provisions as to Pharmaceutical Products and Mineral Waters.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 148 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th January last respecting the necessity of giving additional information on Customs declarations in respect of pharmaceutical products and mineral waters, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the President of the Argentine Republic, dated the 25th January, providing that the pharmaceutical and dietetic products, vaccines, serums, diagnostic elements, mineral waters, &c., referred to, may, if ordered from abroad before the 10th December last, be imported into Argentina up to the 1st July in accordance with the regulations in force before the date of the Decree in question.

* The second of the General Classes of the Tariff comprises *all* goods except those which are free of duty (for a list of these, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April, 1909), and except beverages, cattle, salt, tobacco, coffee, matches and materials for the manufacture of matches, and opium.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

JAPAN (COREA).

Duty-Free Admission of Certain Articles.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Instruction issued to the Customs authorities in Corea, providing for the duty-free admission into that country of a number of articles. Among the most important of these articles are the following, but the complete list may be seen by persons interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

Plans (architectural and engineering), music; records, documents and other papers; paper money, banknotes (including those un-issued or partly manufactured), coupons, share certificates and other negotiable paper, Government postcards, postage and revenue stamps; articles imported by parcel post on which the duty does not exceed 30 sen and which are recognised as not being merchandise; cattle and poultry for breeding purposes, imported by official institutions or by public associations; twigs, stems, stalks, roots and seeds for grafting, planting or sowing; tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers; effects of persons changing their residences; articles imported for the purpose of being worked and re-exported within one year from the date of importation, under special Government regulation; bottles, casks and boxes, as well as parts of the last two (ready to be put together), which are all to be used as receptacles or packing for exported goods, provided that they are to be exported within one year from the date of importation; articles imported for scientific research, for trial, for use as samples for collecting orders, or for theatrical and other purposes, and to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation; articles exported for the purpose of being repaired or worked, and re-imported within one year from the date of exportation. (C. 1,575.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

RUSSIA.

Proposed Railway Construction.

With reference to the notice on p. 319 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th February relative to proposed railway construction in Russia, the "Official Messenger" of 18th February states that, at a meeting of the Ministry of Ways and Communications, a programme was approved for the carrying out of surveys in respect of the construction of 12,990 versts of railways during 1911, 1912 and 1913. This will comprise 3,340 versts in Eastern European Russia, 1,500 versts in the south-east, 2,200 versts in Central Russia, 1,070 versts in the south-west, 270 versts in South European Russia, 680 versts in the north, 340 versts in the Caucasus, and 3,590 versts in Asiatic Russia.

The "Official Messenger" of 15th February notifies that, at a meeting held on 10th and 11th February by the Committee for new railways, projects were discussed in regard to the construction of the following new lines:—Orsha to Nijni-Dnyeprovsk (on the Ekaterininskoe Railway), distance 839 versts, estimated cost 61,325,000 roubles; from Poltava in the direction of Konot, distance 230 versts, estimated cost 18,231,000 roubles, with a branch line 112 versts long, estimated to cost 3,557,000 roubles; Poltava to Lozov, 176 versts, estimated cost 13,068,000 roubles, with a branch from a suitable point to Nijni-Dnyeprovsk 50 versts in length at a cost of 3,202,000 roubles; also a line from Novgorod-Syeversk to Nijni-Dnyeprovsk.

Verst = ·663 mile; rouble = 2*s.* 1½*d.*

Shipping and Transport.

SPAIN.

Pilotage, Wharfage, and Mooring Fees at Cadiz.

The British Vice-Consul at Cadiz (Mr. R. Calvert) has forwarded schedules of pilotage, wharfage, and mooring fees which have now come into force at that port. The new scale of fees, while slightly lightening the burden on schooners and other small craft, raises the fees leviable on vessels of large tonnage.

The schedule may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,848.)

ITALY.

Discharge of Coal at Brindisi for Italian Navy.

H.M. Consul at Brindisi (Mr. S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O.) reports that the Labour League for the discharge of coal at that port, which commands the work, will not permit "free" men to handle coal for steamers coming to the port for the Italian Royal Navy, and demands 1·10 lire per Italian ton for lifting the coal out of the holds of steamers. H.M. Consul therefore suggests that steamship owners, in chartering their ships for the Italian Navy for Brindisi, should insert in the charterparty the rate of discharge to be effected by consignees. (5,241.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Dry Dock Tariff at Portland, Oregon.

H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon, (Mr. J. Laidlaw) has forwarded a copy of the regulations and rates, now in force, of the Port of Portland sectional dry dock, which can take vessels 500 feet long and has a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons. The regulations and rates may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 4,864.)

CHILE.

Bill to provide for Subsidising the Construction of Private Railways.

H.M. Consul at Antofagasta (Mr. G. Hewett) reports that a bill has passed the Lower House of the Chilean Legislature, and has been sent to the Senate, for subsidising the construction of private railways. The bill provides for the payment of subsidies, varying according to the gauge of the line, as follows:—4,000 pesos gold per kilom. of railway of gauge 60 cms., 5,000 pesos per kilom. of gauge 76 cms., 6,000 pesos per kilom. of metre gauge, and 10,000 pesos per kilom. of 1·68 metres gauge. The subsidies for lines which shall be constructed within the provinces of Antofagasta, Atacama and Coquimbo are to be at rates 50 per cent. greater than those given above. For railways which shall be connected with and have the same gauge as a State railway the subsidies are to be increased by 20 per cent. Private railways which shall be made to the Argentine and Bolivian frontiers are to receive subsidies of 1,000*l.* sterling per kilom. The President of the Republic is authorised to set apart not more than 2,000,000 pesos annually for the payment of the above mentioned subsidies. At the end of 90 years from the grant of the concessions, private railways are to revert to the State. (5,130.)

Peso gold = 1*s.* 6*d.*

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

Mines Regulation Act, 1910, of Queensland.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of the Queensland Mines Regulation Act of 1910, assented to on 7th January, 1911, providing for the regulation and inspection of mines in Queensland. The Act is to come into force on 1st May next.

The text of the Act may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SWEDEN.

Railway Engines to burn Peat.

With reference to the notice on p. 433 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March, 1909, relative to the use of peat on the Swedish State railways, H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports that the Board of Railway Directors on a previous occasion showed that a mixture of coal and peat, containing up to 50 per cent. of peat, could be used in certain cases without the power of traction of the engine being reduced to any great extent. The Board have now had plans prepared for goods train engines of two types to burn peat only. The larger engine, for which two firemen will be necessary, will weigh with the tender about 101 metric tons when in use, and will possess a material weight of 73½ tons; it will have about the same power of traction as an engine burning coal and weighing about 83 and 59 tons. The smaller engine to take peat will weigh 75 and 56½ tons, and will have about the same drawing power as a coal-burning engine weighing about 60 and 44 tons. (C. 1,498.)

Hydro-Electric Works.

With reference to the notice on pp. 119-20 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th October, 1910, relative to the use of waterfalls in Sweden, H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports that during the year 1910 there was a considerable increase in the use of Swedish water power. Twenty-one new water power stations were finished ready for use. One of these is State property, namely that at Trollhättan (see p. 386 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th November), where, up to the present, 40,000 h.p. has been actually obtained; the other twenty are private property, and represent 63,530 h.p., including Stora Kopparbergs Bullerforsen station, with about 24,000 h.p., and two stations erected by the Sydsvenska Kraftaktiebolaget with about 10,000 h.p. Five water power stations also were re-built during 1910, giving 7,650 h.p., so that the total supply of hydro-electrical energy introduced into Sweden during 1910 amounts to 111,180 h.p.

According to the "Svensk Export," there are at present under construction stations which should produce an additional 115,000 h.p. Of this amount, 50,000 h.p. is accounted for by the State station at Porjus, and the other 65,000 h.p. by seven private water power buildings.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

SWEDEN—*continued.*

The development of water power in the neighbourhood of Umeä has not been realised to the extent that was expected, and local complaints explain the delay as arising from somewhat severe State conditions. The development is, however, almost sure to take place sooner or later, and H.M. Consul suggests that British firms taking an interest in the matter should apply for further information to the British Vice-Consul at Umeä. At the same time, firms wishing to obtain details concerning water power development with a view to supplying machinery, &c. would do well to communicate with "Vattenrättskommitten, Kungliga Vattenfallsstyrelsen, Arsenalsgatan 2," Stockholm. (C. 1,487.)

State Iron Ore Properties.

Adverting to the notice on p. 436 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st December last relative to Swedish iron ore, H.M. Consul at Stockholm has forwarded an official document with plans showing the position and extent of the State iron ore properties. This document (in Swedish) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,179.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Returns.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the monthly return issued by the Indian Government, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in each Province of British India, and in the Native States, during November of each of the years 1908, 1909, and 1910.

The following is a summarised statement extracted from the above return, giving particulars for the eight months ended November, 1908, 1909, and 1910.

		Eight months ended November.		
		1908.	1909.	1910.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs.	428,561,463	420,781,063	422,840,584
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	"	101,939.071	120,742,4·3	129,450,721
	= Yards	453.777,276	522,688,072	564,008,797
Coloured piece goods	Lbs.	23,841.381	34,380.197	36,344,763
	= Yards	94,525,658	139,096,787	148,677,081
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	Lbs.	1,084,599	1,232,258	1,190,251
Hosiery	"	435,327	444,618	445,261
Miscellaneous goods	"	177,950	176,042	49,629

Yarns and Textiles.

RUSSIA.

Flax Congress and Exhibition at Moscow.

H.M. Consul at Moscow (Mr. H. M. Grove) has furnished the following particulars of the Flax Congress and Exhibition held at that city in January last (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th October, 1910, p. 116):—

To the congress came representatives not only from the central and northern districts, but also from Poland and the south. The most important point dealt with was the necessity for standardisation, which has hitherto been introduced only in the Government of Pskoff. The congress adopted resolutions to the effect that it was desirable that standardisation of flax should be adopted in Russia, the standard being fixed in each flax-growing centre by an agreement between the interested parties on the notation of the different qualities, and that preference should be given to transactions on a standard basis.

Professor Shaposhnikoff, of the Kieff Polytechnic, read a paper on an invention for the utilisation of the residue left after the dressing of flax for obtaining pure cellulose for paper making, and also viscose, the basis of artificial silk.

A proposal was put forward that, for the purpose of regulating and lowering the price of raw flax, the large manufacturers should combine in a co-operative buying society, which could purchase the raw flax in large quantities. This, it is thought, would probably lead to standardisation. H.M. Consul points out, however, that the flax cultivators already complain that it hardly pays to grow the plant.

The exhibition was not on a very large scale, nor was the attendance large. Of Russian firms the only ones represented were those belonging to the All-Russian Society of Linen Manufacturers, organised in 1906, which now comprises 32 firms with 250,000 spindles and 9,000 looms. There are several large firms outside the Society. (3,857.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended 25th February, 1911, were as follows:—

Wheat	30*s.*	2*d.*
Barley	24*s.*	9*d.*
Oats	17*s.*	7*d.*

For further particulars see p. 480.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 481 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 25th February, 1911, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1910.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton **imported** into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd February, 1911, was 88,024, and the number imported during the eight weeks ended 23rd February was 1,169,094 (including 2,294 bales British West Indian, 124 bales British West African, 3,576 bales British East African and 41 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 23rd February was 10,087, and during the eight weeks, 94,140.

For further details see p. 480.

CEYLON.

Rubber Exports.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of December and six months ended December, 1910, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	December, 1909.	December, 1910.	July-Dec., 1909.	July-Dec., 1910.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	1,659	2,006	6,792	11,321
United States	545	2,094	2,412	9,097
Other countries	62	224	326	697
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	2,266	4,324	9,530	21,115

NEW ZEALAND.

Grain Crop, Wool Clip, and Dairying Prospects in Otago and Southland.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports that in North Otago the grain yield will be under the average, and there is a serious shortage of feed. The wool clip, however, has been a good one both as regards quantity and quality. In other parts of Otago, and in Southland, the situation is much more favourable, and though the output may not equal that of last season it will be at least an average one, and there should be ample winter feed. With the exception of North Otago, dairying prospects are quite good. (5,412.)

ROUMANIA.

Area under Crops.

The "Monitor Oficial" of 8th February publishes the following approximate figures of the area sown with crops in Roumania during the autumn of 1910, as compared with the figures for 1909:—

Agricultural and Forest Products.

—	1909.	1910.	Increase + or Decrease − in 1910 as compared with 1909.
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.
Wheat	1,929,426	1,959,371	+ 29,945
Rye	153,177	129,988	− 23,189
Barley	75,104	50,049	− 25,055
Rape	101,867	88,609	− 13,258

Hectare = 2·47 acres.

TURKEY.

Jaffa Orange Crop.

H.M. Consul at Jerusalem (Mr. H. E. Satow) reports that great damage has been done to the Jaffa orange crop by a very violent storm which arose on the afternoon of 10th February. It is calculated that oranges sufficient to make 100,000 cases were torn from the trees, while those remaining on have all been more or less damaged.

(5,004.)

PERU.

Rubber Exports.

"Peru To-day" (Lima) for January publishes the following particulars of the rubber exports of the Peruvian Republic:—

—	1907.	1908.	1909.	Jan.–June, 1910.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Jebe, natural	883,259	800,874	978,540	313.694
Sernamby Jebe	604,213	378,542	703,112	199,272
Caucho	142,223	126.419	133,810	50,387
Sernamby Caucho	1,398,230	1,209,836	986,105	530,745
Total	3,027,925	2,515,671	2,801,567	1,094,098*

* The greater part of the rubber is exported after July in each year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUSTRALIA.

Utilisation of Water Supply in Queensland.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of the Rights in Water and Water Conservation and Utilisation Act of 1910 of the Queensland legislature, coming into force on 1st March, 1911. By this Act, the right to the use and flow and to the control of the water in any watercourse, lake, spring, artesian well, or subterranean source of supply is vested in the Crown, except as regards water flowing from a spring and within

Miscellaneous.

the boundaries of the property in which the spring exists, and except also a subterranean source of water supply from which the water does not flow naturally, but has to be raised by artificial means. The Governor of Queensland in Council may put any specified area under a Water Board, which shall construct and manage works for the utilisation of the water supply of the area. No artesian well may be sunk without a licence.

The text of the Act may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

EGYPT.

Trade in 1910.

The following statistics showing the total value of the imports of merchandise into Egypt in the year 1910, as compared with the preceding year, distinguishing the principal countries whence imported, are taken from the official trade returns of that country:—

Imports.

From—	1909.	Percentage of Total Imports.	1910.	Percentage of Total Imports.
	£E.*		£E.*	
United Kingdom	6,744,000	30·4	7,311,000	31·0
France	2,899,000	13·0	2,652,000	11·3
Turkey	2,642,000	11·9	2,905,000	12·3
Austria-Hungary	1,433,000	6·4	1,647,000	7·0
Germany	1,129,000	5·1	1,263,000	5·4
Italy	997,000	4·5	1,169,000	5·0
Belgium	678,000	3·0	871,000	3·7
Other countries	5,708,000	25·7	5,735,000	24·3
Total imports of merchandise	22,230,000	100·0	23,553,000	100·0

* £E = 1*l.* 0*s.* 6¼*d.*

The total **Exports** of merchandise in 1910 amounted to £E28,944,000, as compared with £E 26,076,000 in 1909.

SPAIN.

Stamp Duties on Foreign Securities.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 21st February publishes a decree fixing the regulations in regard to the stamp duty imposed by the Finance Law of 29th December, 1910, on foreign securities of all kinds circulating in Spain. The text of the decree (in Spanish) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (X. 4,493.)

Miscellaneous.

CHILE.

Purchase of Lands containing Timber suitable for Manufacture of Paper Pulp.

H.M. Consul at Santiago (Mr. A. C. Kerr) reports that schemes are on foot for the purchase by foreign capitalists of various lands in the south of Chile where there is a variety of large timber of good quality, and especially of lands containing wood suitable for the manufacture of paper pulp. The market conditions are stated to be very advantageous for prospective buyers, owing partly to the failure of Chilean colonisation companies established in the boom of 1905-6. The present price of land is given as from 5*s*. to 10*s*. per acre.

British firms interested might put themselves in communication with the British Consulate, Santiago. (5,005.)

ARGENTINA.

Wax Match Industry.

H.M. Consul at Buenos Aires (Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.) reports that the manufacture of wax matches is one of those national Argentine industries which have been able to compete successfully with the import trade from Europe, with the result that it supplies the whole of the home demand and is now beginning to manufacture for export also. In the five years 1894–8 over 120 tons of wax matches were imported into Argentina, but since the latter year the quantity received has dwindled year by year, and imports are now almost confined to small consignments entering the free ports in the south.

About half the raw material used in the Argentine industry is foreign. In 1909, 245 tons of cotton wick for matches were imported, and in the first nine months of 1910, 344 tons. The factories, which are ten in number, are well equipped on modern lines, with machinery of the latest type, especially the eight situated in the city and province of Buenos Aires. The value of the annual output at present is estimated at about 395,000*l*. (4,938.)

JAPAN.

Proposed Amendment of Commercial Code.

The British Acting Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. R. Boulter) has forwarded a translation of amendments which it is proposed to make in the commercial code of Japan, and which are expected shortly to be brought before the Diet. The translation may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (4,745.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 8 weeks ended 23rd February, 1911 :—

	Week ended 23rd Feb., 1911.	8 Weeks ended 23rd Feb., 1911.	Week ended 23rd Feb., 1911.	8 Weeks ended 23rd Feb., 1911.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	70,103	960,451	8,485	40,813
Brazilian	4,936	31,422	—	2,446
East Indian	5,369	22,368	104	1,930
Egyptian	6,423	142,574	1,481	48,218
Miscellaneous	1,193	12,279*	17	733
Total	88,024	1,169,094	10,087	94,140

* Including 2,294 bales British West Indian, 124 bales British West African, 3,576 bales British East African, and 41 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn**, per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 25th February, 1911, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 25th February, 1911	30 2	24 9	17 7
Corresponding Week in—			
1904	28 8	22 6	16 5
1905	30 8	25 2	16 10
1906	28 8	25 0	19 0
1907	26 9	24 2	17 9
1908	30 11	26 3	17 8
1909	34 5	28 0	18 0
1910	32 7	24 2	17 10

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 25th February, 1911, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

—		Week ended 25th Feb., 1911.	*Corresponding week in 1910.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	4.098	*5,722*
Sheep and lambs	"	3,524	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	192	*428*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	172,929	*113,889*
Mutton " " " ...	"	108,267	*85,418*
Pork " " " ...	"	9,452	*11,863*
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	15,929	*14,319*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	81,560	*71,010*
Beef	"	1,280	*1,062*
Hams	"	16,983	*13 408*
Pork	"	3,416	*3,892*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,460	*1,194*
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	11,734	*19,675*
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	104,699	*82,426*
Margarine	"	15,515	*25,275*
Cheese	"	36,663	*41,644*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	736	*26*
" cream	"	359	*263*
" condensed	"	20,865	*27,423*
" preserved, other kinds...	"	256	*297*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	186,703	*272,313*
Poultry	Value £	56,571	*37.627*
Game	"	2,774	*2,982*
Rabbits, dead (fresh or frozen)	Cwts.	3,602	*3,929*
Lard	"	36,673	*40,607*
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	953,100	*1,339,500*
Wheat-meal and flour...	"	130,800	*113,800*
Barley	"	56,300	*295,000*
Oats	"	140,000	*417.100*
Peas	"	20,156	*34,413*
Beans	"	16,780	*31,430*
Maize or Indian corn	"	565,200	*821,200*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	37,463	*61,301*
Apricots and peaches	"	344	*138*
Bananas...	Bunches	119,701	*97,559*
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	545	*425*
Lemons	"	16,988	*17,570*
Oranges	"	161,767	*160,569*
Pears	"	1,178	*848*
Plums	"	247	*174*
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	1,321	*1,201*
Hay	Tons	1,501	*1,149*
Straw	"	468	*623*
Moss Litter	"	1,841	*1,449*
Hops	Cwts.	4,053	*2,673*
Locust beans	"	30,200	*33,524*
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels	112,512	*127,129*
Potatoes...	Cwts.	2 339	*18,307*
Tomatoes	"	20,989	*25,545*
Unenumerated	Value £	12,395	*13,026*
Vegetables, dried...	Cwts.	8,068	*5,730*
" preserved by canning	"	6,580	*7,739*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of January, 1911, containing also preliminary figures for the year 1910 showing the value of merchandise imported from and exported to each country, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 10½*d.* per copy.

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1909 has been issued (see notices on pp. 513 and 458 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th June and 1st September, 1910, respectively, and p. 435 of this issue), and may be purchased* at a cost of 5*s.* 2*d.* for the first volume, 3*s.* 2*d.* for the second volume, and 3*s.* 1*d.* for the supplement. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1905–1909, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom; and in the supplement a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries *of consignment* for imports and countries of final destination for exports. A supplementary volume similar to that noted above for 1909 will continue to be issued for later years, in which particulars will be given as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade on the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the February issue:—State of the Labour Market in January; Child Labour Legislation in Europe; Foreign Labour Statistics; United States Population and Immigration; State Subvention of Unemployed Funds in Denmark; Ships Built in 1910; Recent Conciliation Cases.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; or Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Government Publications.

No. 4,622. Trade of the Monthon of Puket (Siam) in 1909 and part of 1910.

Railway construction.
Rubber cultivation.
Tin production.
Map.

No. 4,623. Trade of the Monthon of Chumpawn (Siam) for 1909 and part of 1910.

Timber exploitation.
Tin mining.
Analysis of trade.
Map.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Foreign Countries in each year from 1898 *to* 1908-9 (*as far as the particulars can be stated*). *Thirty-sixth Number.* [*Cd.* 5,446.] *Price* 1*s.* 9*d.*

This Abstract, which is prepared in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, gives particulars regarding trade, navigation, agriculture, railways, telegraph and telephone systems, finance, mineral production, &c. of foreign countries for a series of years. The present number of the Abstract deals mainly with the years 1898 to 1908-9, inclusive. Among other new matter, particulars are included of the total foreign trade, and the trade with the United Kingdom, of a number of countries for which this information was not previously given, of agriculture and live stock in Siberia, Spain, Bulgaria, Algeria, Argentine Republic and Uruguay, of mining in Chile, of finance in Egypt and Japan, and of the cotton production, consumption and exports of Egypt.

Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at 1*st October,* 1910. [*Cd.* 5,459.] *Price* 6½*d.*

This report has been prepared in the Labour Department of the Board of Trade in continuation of the report on standard time rates which formed Part III. of the first report of that Department on Wages and Hours of Labour, published in 1894, and of the reports on Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom in 1900, 1906, and 1909. A list of the principal British, Colonial and Foreign official statistics relating to wages and hours of labour is appended to the report.

Census of Production (1907). *Preliminary Tables summarising the Results of the Returns received under the Census of Production Act,* 1906. *Part VII.—Containing particulars relating to*—(82) *Printing and Bookbinding Factories and Workshops*:—(a) *Private Firms and Companies,* (b) *Government Departments;* (83) *Factories engaged in the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and other Periodicals;* (84) *Typefounding, Stereotyping, Engraving, and Die-sinking Factories and Workshops;* (85) *Manufactured Stationery Factories and Workshops*:—(a) *Private Firms and Companies,* (b) *General Post Office, Savings Bank Department;* (86) *Cardboard Box Factories and Workshops;* (87) *Pen, Pencil, and Artists' Materials Factories and Workshops;* (88) *Plate and Jewellery Factories and Workshops;* (89) *Watch and Clock Factories and Workshops;* (90) *Musical Instrument Factories and Workshops;* (91) *Billiard Table and Sports Requisites Factories and Workshops;* (92) *Toys and Games Factories and Workshops;* (93) *Ivory, Bone, Horn, Picture Frame, and Fancy Articles Factories and Workshops;* (94) *Photographic Factories and Workshops.* [*Cd.* 5,545.] *Price* 5½*d.*

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual Series since the 1st January, 1911, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

Annual Series.

No.	Place.	Price	No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—			**AFRICA—**	
				Morocco:	
			4621	Tangier, 1909	3½*d.*
	Italy:			**ASIA—**	
4619	Florence, 1909	5*d.*		**Siam:**	
4618	Italy, 1909	1½*d.*	4623	Monthon of Chumpawn, 1909, and part of 1910 ...	2*d.*
	Norway:				
4620	Norway, 1909	1½*d.*	4622	Monthon of Puket, 1909 and part of 1910	2½*d.*

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office, since 1st January, 1911, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

Treaty Series.

No.	———	Price.
	Norway.	
2	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Norway providing for the Telegraph Service between the two countries	½*d.*
	Austria-Hungary.	
1	Convention between the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of certain classes of questions which may arise between the two Governments...	½*d.*
	Tunis.	
3	Additional Articles to the Convention of August 24th, 1889, for the Exchange of Money Orders between the United Kingdom and Tunis	½*d.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1911, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

No.	Place.	Price.
	Annual—	
664	Trinidad and Tobago, 1909-10	3½*d.*
665	Southern Nigeria, 1909...	6½*d.*
666	Mauritius, 1909...	3½*d.*
667	British Honduras, 1909...	3*d.*
668	St. Vincent, 1909-10	3*d.*
669	East Africa Protectorate, 1909-10	10*d.*
670	Uganda, 1909-10...	4½*d.*
671	British Guiana, 1909–10	3½*d.*
672	St. Lucia, 1909	2½*d.*

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications and Newspapers received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade during the week ended 25th February, 1911, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Sesamum Crop Forecast in India.
"*Indian Trade Journal*," 19th January. (X. 2,078.)

Extraction of Olive Oil by the Acapulco System.
Algeria "*Official Bulletin*," 1st February.

Cultivation of Beet Sugar in Austria, Germany and Belgium.
"*La Sucrerie Belge*," 15th February.

Rubber Plantations.
French "*Dépêche Coloniale*," 17th February.

Market for Chemical Fertilisers in Spain.
Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, December. (X. 1,661.)

Russian Timber Exports.
Russian "*Commercial and Industrial Gazette*," 19th February.

Machinery and Engineering.

Public Works in Madagascar.
"*Quinzaine Coloniale*," 10th February.

Harbour Works in Trieste.
German "*Nachrichten für Handel*," 14th February.

Proposed Town Drainage at Port Elizabeth.
"*Natal Mercury*," 27th January. (X. 2,452.)

Edison Storage Battery Tramcars for Victoria.
"*Australian Mining Standard*," 18th January. (X. 4,469.)

Irrigation in Burma.
"*Indian Engineering*," 28th January. (X. 2,676.)

Alternative Metal Sawing Machine.
French "*Métallurgie*," 22nd February.

Suggested Port at Nemours or Port-Say (Algeria).
"*Dépêche Coloniale*," 21st February.

General Water Works Scheme for Italy.
Italian "*Sole*," 15th February. (X. 4,475.)

Mining and Minerals.

Upper Silesian Rolled Iron Market.
Berlin "*Börsen Zeitung*," 15th February. (X. 410.)

Renewal of the German Coal Syndicate.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 15th February. (X. 413.)

Smelting of Pig Iron.
"*Stahl und Eisen*," 16th February.

Mining and Minerals—*continued.*

Temperature Readings in Blast Furnaces.
"*Stahl und Eisen*," 16th February.

Causes of Explosion in Creuzthaler Blast Furnace.
"*Stahl und Eisen*," 16th February.

Power Requirements in Rolling Mills.
"*Stahl und Eisen*," 16th February.

World's Production of Gold, 1886 to 1910.
"*Economiste Français*," 18th February.

Tin Mining in Straits Settlements.
German "*Nachrichten für Handel*," 11th February.

Progress in German Potash Industries.
Berlin "*Börsen Zeitung*," 17th February. (X. 2,226.)

Diamond Production in German South-West Africa.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 18th February. (X. 729.)

Moulding of Castings.
French "*Métallurgie*," 22nd February.

Shipping, Railways and Transport.

Railway Projects in South Africa.
South African "*Mining Journal*," 14th January. (X. 746.)

Economic Effect of Dredging Operations at Rio Grande do Sul.
Belgian "*Bulletin Commercial*," 18th February.

Navigation on the Volga.
Austrian "*Handelsmuseum*," 16th February.

Shipping at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt in 1910.
French "*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*," 16th February.

Progress on Amur Railway.
Russian "*Official Messenger*," 15th February.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Regulations to Encourage Silk Cultivation in France.
French "*Journal Officiel*," 15th February. (X. 999.)

American Clothing in Europe.
United States "*Wool and Cotton Reporter*," 9th February. (X. 2,111.)

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.*

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Imports into Southern Russia.
Austrian "*Handelsmuseum,*" 16th February.

German Trade with Japan.
Berlin "*Börsen Zeitung,*" 16th February.

Trade of Algeria in 1910.
French "*Quinzaine Coloniale,*" 10th February.

Economic Development of Madagascar.
French "*Quinzaine Coloniale,*" 10th February.

Development of French Colonies in the Pacific.
French "*Quinzaine Coloniale,*" 10th February.

Japanese Municipal Loans.
German "*Nachrichten für Handel,*" 14th February.

Foreign Trade of Yokohama in 1910.
Belgian "*Bulletin Commercial,*" 18th February.

Future of Latin America.
French "*Dépêche Coloniale,*" 21st February.

Report on a Commission to Canada and New York.
"*West Indian Bulletin,*" No. 2, 1911. (X. 2,106.)

Miscellaneous.

Tea Trade in Turkey.
"*Revue Commercial du Levant,*" 31st December. (X. 4,446.)

Tea Industry in Russia.
"*Revue Commercial du Levant,*" 31st December. (X. 174.)

Erection of Match Factory in Demerara.
British Guiana "*Daily Argosy,*" 27th January. (X. 3,406.)

Bamboo for Paper Pulp.
"*Indian Trade Journal,*" 2nd February. (X. 2,572.)

New Printing Process.
"*Frankfürter Zeitung,*" 19th February. (X. 3,165.)

Russian Fishing Industry in 1910.
French "*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce,*" 16th February.

Whaling Industry in Cape Town.
"*Cape Argus,*" 1st February. (X. 2,100.)

Roumanian Petroleum Industry.
Roumanian "*Curier Financiar,*" 19th February.

Naphtha Deposits in Samara (Russia).
Russian "*Official Messenger,*" 14th February. (X. 1,554.)

German Spirit Industry.
German "*Frankfurter Zeitung,*" 23rd February. (X. 4,479.)

CONSULAR REPORTS ISSUED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Austria-Hungary—
Trade of Auckland (New Zealand) for 1909.

France—
Trade of Malaga (Spain) for 1910.

Netherlands—
Trade of Germany for 1909.

Norway—
Trade of Belgium for 1909.
Trade of Spain for 1909.
Trade of Finland for 1909.
Trade of Australia for 1909.
Trade of Northern Russia for 1909.
Trade of Switzerland for 1909.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Trade carried by Rail and River in Bengal, 1909-10.

Western Australia—Geological Survey, Bulletins No. 38 and 39.

South Africa—
Natal Statistical Year Book for 1909.
Transvaal Gold Production, December, 1910.

Malta—Report of Chamber of Commerce for 1910.

Finland—Trade and Shipping Volumes for 1909.

Germany—Handbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1911.

Netherlands—Adresboek (Directory), Rotterdam, 1911.

Italy—International Institute of Agriculture: Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence, December, 1910.

Austria—Statistik des Auswärtigen Handels, 1909, Vol. 3.

Persia—Trade Volume, 1909-10.

China—Customs Gazette, July-December, 1910.

Confidential Information as to Openings Abroad for British Trade, &c.

The arrangement inaugurated on 1st January, 1907, whereby the names of British firms desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, are placed on a special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, has met with widespread approval, as evidenced by the steady increase in the number of names so registered. Formerly no charge was made for admission to the Register, the only requirement being subscription to the "Board of Trade Journal." The great increase in the number of names inscribed, and in the amount of information distributed has, however, rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service, and accordingly firms desirous of utilising this source of information are now (since 1st April, 1910) required to pay an annual fee of one guinea to the Accountant General, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., for the service, *including the supply of the "Board of Trade Journal,"* instead of merely subscribing to the "Journal," as previously, through the Government Sale Agents. British firms who wish to have their names registered should apply in writing to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

Admission to the Register and retention upon it will be, as heretofore, at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information which is communicated to firms upon the register is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

It may be stated that confidential information thus received relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is communicated to firms on the Register in Circular letters. During 1910, 1,130 such Circular letters were prepared, and copies (totalling 74,203) were despatched to firms on the Register interested in the trades to which the Circular letters respectively related, as compared with 1,104 Circular letters and copies totalling 51,816 sent out in 1909.

NOTE.—Apart from the Special Register arrangements referred to above, the Commercial Intelligence Branch is always ready to answer enquiries on specific subjects, as far as possible, in the interests of British trade (see below).

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—*cont.*

subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d.*, the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15*s.* 2*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Trade Enquiry Offices of the Self-Governing Dominions.*

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:—

Dominion of Canada ...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
	(Branch Office: 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.).
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland ...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia ...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa ...	Trades Commissioner, 98, Victoria Street, S.W.

* Trade enquiries in regard to **Rhodesia** may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.